

## STATE HAPPENINGS TOLD IN BRIEF

THE HAPPENINGS OF A WEEK IN  
TENNESSEE PREPARED FOR  
OUR BUSY READERS.

### TO LENGTHEN SCHOOL TERMS

Rural Schools Have Average Term of  
137 Days—Expect Seventy Coun-  
ties to Increase Session.

Nashville.—Tennessee rural schools will have longer terms this year than ever before, 58 counties having reported to the state educational department plans for extending the number of days school will be in session. Between 60 and 70 counties are expected to increase the term.

The 56 counties in 1920-21 had an average term of 119 days. The average last year was 122 days and this year the average will be 137 days.

This increase is largely due to the increased state aid now given the several counties and the basis on which this aid is apportioned. Under the acts of 1921 each county is required to maintain a term of at least five months before it can share in the state equalizing fund. During the scholastic year 1920-21, before this law was effective, the school term in 14 counties was less than 100 days. During the past year it was less than 100 days in only one county, and during the present not one county will fall below this minimum.

It is fast developing into a race between the smaller counties to see which can get out of the minimum 100-day column. All of the 58 counties reported to date have succeeded in getting out of this class and it is expected that the remaining 40 will be equally fortunate.

Counties in West Tennessee show the following increase:

	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Carroll	111	123	123
Benton	90	100	120
Crockett	114	140	140
Gibson	121	123	140
Hardeman	110	120	120
Hardin	80	100	120
Henderson	80	100	120
Henry	99	120	130
Lake	122	141	160
Lauderdale	140	136	180
McNairy	100	100	120
Tipton	115	135	140

### ANNOUNCE PROGRAM OF BETTER BUSINESS MEET

Retail Merchants to Spend Day At Ed-  
ucational Gathering—1,000 Busi-  
ness Men Expected.

Plans have been completed for the annual Better Business Convention which is to be held in Memphis on October 5th at the Hotel Chisca, which will be attended by approximately 1,000 business men of Memphis and surrounding territory. Fred P. Mann, successful retailer of Devil's Lake, North Dakota, who did a \$500,000 business in 1921 in a town of 5,000 persons, will be the principal speaker.

The completed program as announced by R. W. Reich, general chairman, follows:

10:00 a.m.—Welcome address, Steve H. Butler, president of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce.

10:15 a.m.—"The Banker and Merchant," by John J. Hefflin, manager of the Memphis Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis.

10:45 a.m.—"Present Business Conditions," by John W. McClure, secretary-treasurer Bellgrade Lumber Co., Memphis, Tenn.

12:30 p.m.—Luncheon, Hotel Chisca ballroom.

1:15 p.m.—"How to Increase Your Sales," by Fred P. Mann of Devil's Lake, North Dakota.

2:30 p.m.—Questions and answers, by Fred P. Mann.

The convention opening was fixed at 10 a.m. to allow plenty of time for visiting merchants to arrive in Memphis on the early trains and yet reach here in time for the start of the convention. The afternoon session will also close in time for visitors to catch the evening train for home.

### Boy Killed, Four Men Hurt.

Knoxville.—Black Morris, 14, was instantly killed and two men were severely injured when an auto in which they were riding was struck by a Southern train.

### Barn and Stock Burn.

Selmer.—The large stock barn of Albert C. Cotner near the McNairy-Hardin county line was destroyed by fire recently.

### Large Still Seized.

Brownsville.—In a raid headed by Sheriff H. D. Chaney a large still was found and destroyed in the Fourth district of this county. The location of the still was in a remote and secluded place in the wilds of Hatchie bottoms.

### Heads Womens Clubs.

Nashville.—Mrs. Walter L. Jones of Nashville was named chairman of the junior division of the Tennessee Federation of Women's clubs at the September meeting of the executive board.



Map of the Near East, showing the neutral zone, embracing Constantinople and the straits, which Great Britain says must not be invaded by the Turks.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### Mustapha Kemal Pasha Holds the Key to the Situation in the Near East.

### ALLIES PLAN A CONFERENCE

Will Not Permit Russia to Be Repr-  
sented—British Public Protest  
Against War—Bonus Bill Killed  
by President's Veto—Tariff  
Measure Now Law.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

WHETHER or not there shall be another great war in the Near East depends on Mustapha Kemal Pasha. The masterful leader of the Turkish nationalists, having expelled the Greeks from Asia Minor, demands that Constantinople be restored to Turkey, that he be allowed to send troops across the straits to recover eastern Thrace from Greece, and a conference to arrange for guarantees for the neutrality of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus be held with every country bordering on the Black sea, especially Russia, represented.

To this England has formally replied that Constantinople will not be given up and that she will fight, alone if necessary, to keep the Turk from invading the neutralized zone that includes that city and the straits.

Kemal's forces in Anatolia are at the very edge of the zone, massed at Ismid and Chanak, and already encounters between his patrols and British outposts are reported. England is hurrying reinforcements for her land forces, and the entire British Atlantic fleet has been ordered to the Dardanelles. The dominions have been asked to be ready to send troops, and New Zealand and Australia have promised to do so if they are needed.

It appears that in this conflict, if it comes, Great Britain must stand practically alone against the Turks so far as military operations are concerned. France and Italy have declared they will have no part in it, and the former has withdrawn to the European side her troops in the neutral zone. Greece is quite demoralized and cannot be counted on to help much. The little entente, which is determined that neither Turkey nor Bulgaria shall get eastern Thrace, would be greatly hampered in war by mutual jealousies and threats of revolt in various regions.

Kemal's demand concerning representation in the peace conference met with a brusque reply when Marquis Curzon, British foreign minister, and Count Sforza, Italian ambassador to France, met Premier Poincare to arrange for the party. They announce that France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Greece, Turkey, Jugoslavia and Rumania would participate in the conference to be held in Venice or Rome, and Kemal's demand that Russia be included was no less inconsistent than that of the soviet government. But General Daniloff, chief of the Russian general staff, denied the current report that Russia would give Kemal armed assistance, saying the big soviet army in the Caucasus was there to defend the frontiers and the Black oil fields. "Russia has no intention of sending troops to Asia Minor," General Daniloff said. "nor is there any truth in the rumor of Russian reinforcements on the Esthonian, Latvian or Polish frontiers. Russia does not want fighting on any front, and, besides, any military man knows it would be foolish to begin anything in September with winter imminent."

LOYD GEORGE'S policy, stern and uncompromising, though supported so far by most of his cabinet, may have to be modified. There is increasing protest by the press and people of England against Great Britain's undertaking any new war, and the opposition of the trades unions and in the great manufacturing centers is especially violent. There is a widespread feeling that the Turks really are entitled to possess Constantinople so

long as they leave the straits free and unfortified. The dominions, though patriotic always, are rather cool toward fresh military operations; as has been said, little or no help can be expected from other allied nations, and Japan, according to a foreign office official in Tokyo, will stand absolutely aloof.

The British government believes its forces could successfully defend Constantinople and the straits without help, and perhaps they could. But it may be the Turkish offensive will not be confined to that region. There are reports which are more than rumors that the Nationalists are moving on Iraq, part of the British mandate in Mesopotamia, which is ruled nominally by Emir Faisal. Uprisings in that region are said to be becoming general, and the word came from an Anatolian news agency that the British garrisons had been worsted in several encounters with tribesmen and that Mosul was about to be evacuated.

It is not unlikely that these reports are exaggerated, but the danger there is real, and is but a part of the threat of a holy war against Christendom. The trend toward this is especially strong in India, where immense throngs of Moslems gathered to rejoice over the victory of Kemal Pasha. In Calcutta speakers bitterly denounced the British policy in the Near East and asserted that seven million Moslems in India are being angered to the point of rising en masse to fight against the British for their legitimate aspirations. The central Khilafat committee of India sent a cablegram to London saying:

"By their support of the Greek military adventure the British government has broken faith with India and the Moslem world. If England goes to war with Turkey now she will never be able to regain her prestige in India."

THROUGHOUT the struggle in Asia Minor the representatives of America, led by Rear Admiral Bristol, commissioner at Constantinople, and George Horton, consul general at Smyrna, have been chiefly concerned in the rescue of their nationals and the relief of the refugees. In this task they have been notably successful, and Mr. Horton bears witness to the bravery and unselfish devotion of the members of the American colony in Smyrna. Even the American women teachers in the Y. W. C. A. girls' school refused to leave their posts until driven away by the flames.

NO BONUS for the American soldiers and sailors of the World war—at least, none unless congress at the session beginning in December passes a satisfactory bill. The measure which went through the house last March and through the senate on August 31 was vetoed last Tuesday by President Harding. Next day the house overrode the veto by a vote of 258 to 54, but a few hours later the senate upheld the action of the President, the proponents of the bill being able to muster only 44 votes, four short of the required two-thirds majority. Twenty-eight senators voted against the measure this time, seven of them being Democrats. One of these was Senator Williams of Mississippi, and he could not resist the opportunity to exercise his caustic wit. "I'm just a plain damn fool Mississippi Democrat" said he, "but I'm going to support a Republican President in this veto because he is right. The only wonder is that a Republican President could get so right."

President Harding in his veto message said that, while he was "in accord with the avowed purpose of the bill to give expression of a nation's gratitude to those who served in its defense in the World war," he was constrained to return it without his approval for two reasons:

First, because it failed to provide the revenue to defray its expense.

Second, because, he said, "it establishes the very dangerous precedent of creating a treasury covenant to pay which puts a burden variously estimated between \$4,000,000,000 and \$5,000,000,000 upon the American people, not to discharge an obligation, which the government always must pay, but to bestow a bonus which the soldiers themselves, while serving in the World war, did not expect."

Of such a way of rewarding patriotic service he said further: "A peace settlement on the ex-service men, as

though the supreme offering could be paid for with cash, is a perversion of public funds, a reversal of the policy which exalted patriotic service in the past, and suggests that future defense is to be inspired by compensation rather than consciousness of duty to flag and country."

Whether he was right or wrong in his course, the President certainly was courageous, for the pressure brought to bear on him in favor of the bonus bill was tremendous, and the fall election was not far away. But congress has refused to devise and enact a measure which he could approve as sincere and based on correct financial principles, so that the law makers rather than the chief executive should bear the onus of adverse criticism. The American Legion and other advocates of compensation for the ex-service men will continue the agitation for a bonus.

IN THE presence of Representative Fordney and Senator McCumber, the President on Thursday signed the tariff bill which bears their names, and it became effective at midnight. Vast quantities of imported merchandise were withdrawn from government warehouses just before the new rates went into effect, and vessels hurried into port to discharge their cargoes. Chairman Marvin of the tariff commission informed the President that his forces would have to be tripled in size because of the duties devolving on the commission through the operation of the so-called flexible and scientific provisions of the new law.

Mr. Harding also signed the Capper-Tincher act providing for regulation of trading in futures on grain exchanges.

HAVING accomplished what the Republican leaders called great achievements in legislation and economy and what their Democratic rivals described as nothing, or worse than nothing, congress wound up its long session on Friday and adjourned. The spokesmen for the majority especially stressed the fact that the national expenditure is being reduced at the rate of \$1,000,000,000 a year. They added that in three years the public debt has been reduced as much as it was reduced in fifty years following the Civil war. Senator Harrison, Democrat, said the record of congress was "a terrible thing to take back to the people."

CONGRESSMAN OSCAR KELLER of Minnesota sustained a severe jolt last week. He was the author of the resolution for the impeachment of Attorney General Daugherty, based on his obtaining the famous injunction against the striking railway shopmen, and also on his alleged failure to enforce the anti-trust laws. Mr. Keller had prepared his case and had induced Samuel Undermyer to present it before the house judiciary committee. Then that committee calmly and coldly postponed the hearing until next December. Mr. Keller and Mr. Undermyer were furious, and Sam Gompers denounced the committee's action as brazen effrontery. The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has set aside October 1 as "Impeachment day" for demonstrations against Mr. Daugherty and Judge Wilkerson, who granted the injunction.

AFTER 22 days of furious labor, the rescue crews at Jackson, Cal., reached the level of the gold mine in which 47 miners had been entombed by a fire, only to find that every one of them was dead. It was evident that they had succumbed to poisonous gases within a few hours.

THE League of Nations in session at Geneva devoted a lot of time to discussing naval disarmament without getting anywhere. The league assembly unanimously voted Hungary a member and it was believed Germany would be admitted soon. General approval was given to the manner in which the mandates for the former German colonies have been exercised, including the phosphate monopoly on the island of Nauru, which was questioned by the United States. The Bolivian delegate informed the assembly that "grave difficulties" menaced the relations between Bolivia and Chile unless the mediation of a friendly power or the arbitration of the league could be obtained.

## The KITCHEN CABINET

Whatever of thought you think or receive, you send from you again an invisible substance to act on others.  
—P. Mulford.

### DO YOU LIKE PINEAPPLE?

Pineapple like other fruits are never better than when served and eaten fresh. But we are glad to have a few cans during the season when they are not on the market, to help out in the variety of our menus. As a salad or in combination with other foods, pineapple adds much to a dish. A cabbage salad becomes a dish in the highest class with a slice or two of pineapple added to it.

**Pineapple Cake.**—Make an angel food or any white cake baked in a sheet. Cut and put together in layers with a filling of whipped cream into which has been stirred shredded pineapple, sugar and flavoring to taste. The cake may be baked in layers or made into small cakes.

**Pineapple Salad.**—Arrange a slice of pineapple on lettuce, and on the slices place pieces of red pepper cut in the form of poinsettia petals. Riced hard-boiled egg may be used for the centers.

**Pineapple Dessert.**—Arrange on individual plates as many slices of pineapple. In the center of each slice place a cone of ice cream and sprinkle with chopped nuts. Whipped cream may be added to the cone, then the chopped nuts.

**Pineapple Marshmallow.**—Mix equal amounts of marshmallows cut in quarters and pineapple cut in cubes; add pineapple juice and let the mixture stand for a while in a cool place. Just before serving, add a half-cupful of sweetened and flavored whipped cream and a few almonds. Serve in sherbet cups garnished with cherries.

**Frozen Pudding.**—Make a custard of a pint of milk, three egg yolks, a cupful of sugar and a pinch of salt; strain, add a teaspoonful of vanilla and almond mixed, then fold in the whites of the eggs and a cupful of whipped cream. Add chopped pineapple and candied cherries finely minced and freeze as usual.

**Pineapple Fritters.**—Stir grated pineapple into fritter batter, using one cupful of flour, one-half teaspoonful of baking powder, a pinch of salt, two well-beaten eggs, one-half cupful of sugar and one-half cupful of milk. Beat well. Use a cupful of pineapple. Fry in small spoonfuls in deep fat.

**Pineapple With Cheese.**—Place a slice of pineapple in the center of head lettuce. In the center of the slice put a ball of seasoned cream cheese, sprinkle with a little of the rice yolk of egg.

Observation more than books, experience rather than persons, are the prize educators. It sometimes takes courage to insist that you are right, but a lot more to admit that you are wrong.

### EVERYDAY FOOD

A tasty pudding which is quickly prepared and so good for the small people is apple bread pudding.

Cut pieces of bread into two-inch squares or smaller, spread with butter and put into a baking dish with a generous cupful of thinly sliced apple sweetened and flavored. Bake until the apple is done. Serve hot with sugar and cream.

**Salmon Croquettes.**—Mix a cupful of canned salmon with an equal quantity of cold mashed potato. Bind with beaten egg or a very thick cream sauce. Shape into croquettes, dip in crumbs and fry in a wire basket in deep fat.

**Codfish and Macaroni.**—Take one cupful each of cooked macaroni and flaked cooked codfish. Put into a buttered baking dish, sprinkle with salt, pepper and crumbs—the crumbs well buttered. Sprinkle with grated cheese and add sufficient milk to moisten. Bake until brown in a hot oven.

**Cuban Codfish.**—Chop one onion fine and fry a light brown in butter. Add a cupful of canned tomatoes and a cupful of freshened codfish. Cook ten minutes, stirring constantly. Serve on buttered toast.

**Pea and Walnut Salad.**—Take equal quantities of green cooked peas and walnut meats broken into bits. Sprinkle with French dressing and let stand half an hour. Serve with mayonnaise on lettuce or in lemon cups.

**Jellied Fish.**—Soak one package of gelatin in cold water to cover, then add enough water to make a cupful and dissolve over heat until the liquid is transparent. Have ready four cupfuls of flaked cooked fish, season highly with salt, pepper, onion juice or tarragon vinegar. Add the hot gelatin to the fish and stir until it begins to thicken. Pack into an earthen mold which has been rinsed with cold water and set away to harden.

**Creamed Codfish With Poached Eggs.**—Take left-over creamed codfish, heat and spread on toast which is well buttered, then drop on each a poached egg. Serve hot.

Neenie Maxwell

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